

State of Oregon into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 6, 1935, by consent of all parties in interest, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24479. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 51 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35116. Sample no. 29222-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On January 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1934, by William Hamlin, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Hyslop Crab From R. L. Galbreath, Fennville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 16, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24480. Adulteration of canned tomato paste. U. S. v. 12 Cartons of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35125. Sample no. 25876-B.)**

This case involved canned tomato paste that contained excessive mold.

On February 11, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cartons of tomato paste at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1934, by the Brocton Preserving Co., from Fredonia, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fedora Italian Style Tomato Paste \* \* \* Packed by Brocton Preserving Co. Brocton, New York."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24481. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 100 Cartons of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35126. Sample no. 26343-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned huckleberries which were found to be infested with insects and worms.

On February 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cartons of huckleberries at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1935, by the National Fruit Canning Co., from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Happy Baker Brand Water Pack Huckleberries \* \* \* Packed by National Fruit Canning Co. Seattle, Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On March 27, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*